

p. 30,100

By R.W. Apple Jr.

'To Meet 'Full-Scale War Situation'

By Caryle Murphy

force applied against us was the
by a force far greater than we
experiences in the past, and the
sequences will be disastrous for
"unfortunate Zambian masses."

According to the 1979 report of
London Institute of Strategic
Studies, Zambia has an army of
1,800 men and an air force of

just killed or stopped for a second
gonna die now, God? I ain't ready
now."

The second time was on the fire
sucked the tin liquid and brown p
damaged trachea and he could not
of the respiratory injury, and bec
body was burned, Cpl. Fullerton w
when he came here.

The second time was on the flip. "I sucked the tan liquid and brown pus out of his damaged trachea and he could not breathe," he said. "The respiratory injury, and because his body was burned, Cpl. Fullerton was in a bad way when he came here."

Asked whether his spying had caused the death of Allied agents during the war, the scholar replied, "His decision to confess in April, 1964, Mr. Blunt explained, came about partly because the security

and said, 'Why am I
I'll go to hell if I die
ht to Brooke as they
cries from his flame-
out vomiting. Because
use 48 percent of his
as classified as critical
—

From Agency Dispatcher

OPEC Report

95 degrees (normal body temperature) turned a heat lamp on. "I thought he was trying to kill me," said "I envisioned that he was going to burn the patients. I thought he was going to kill me."

The worst is over for

(Continued)



Postman: T. L. S.

edly Planning to Stick to 1

temperature is 98.6) and an atom him.

"To burn me up," the corporal anybody in the ward was trying to it this one doctor was trying to

Miller and Cpl. Fullerton, and

In Page 2, Col. 7)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (A

grieved nation is entitled to take defensive military action and seek Security Council sanctions, including interruption of economic ties or aid.

city. "There has apparently been some kind of a disturbance in Mecca," said department spokesman Hoddington Carter 3d. "There has apparently been some kind of a seizure of a mosque by a group."

He told reporters the identity of the group "is at this point not cer-

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPT)—The Or-

95 degrees (normal body temperature is 98.6) and an attendant turned a heat lamp on him.

"I thought he was trying to burn me up," the corporal said. "I envisioned that everybody in the ward was trying to kill the patients. I thought this one doctor was trying to kill me."

The worst is over for Cpl. Miller and Cpl. Fullerton, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By William K. Stevens

The second time was on the flight to Brooks as they sucked the tan liquid and brown particles from his flame-damaged trachea and he could not stop vomiting. Because of the respiratory injury, and because 48 percent of his body was burned, Cpl. Fullerton was classified as critical when he came here.

In the early evening of Oct. 19, all the Marines at Camp Fuji, as the training base in Japan is called, had been ordered to stay in the barracks until the typhoon was over.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

WARSAW, Nov. 20 (AP) — W

The court fined Mr. Barozewski for conducting an "unauthorized gathering" of 60 persons in the flat of dissident Piotr Naimski, who was also fined 5,000 zlotys. While not held in secrecy, the lectures are regarded as illegal by authorities since they often conflict with Communist Party teachings.

... ..

How Carter and Aides Agonized Over Calculated Risk to Admit Shah

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — On Oct. 20, a quiet Saturday in Washington, an urgent cable was sent to Bruce Laingen, the acting ambassador in Tehran, telling him that President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had decided to allow Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, to enter the United States in a few days for emergency treatment of cancer and gallstones.

The decision was made although Mr. Carter and his senior policy advisers had known for months that admitting the shah might endanger American citizens at the Tehran embassy. An aide reported that at one staff meeting Mr. Carter asked, "When the Iranians take our people in Tehran hostage, what will you advise me then?"

But the administration, under political pressure for months to aid the shah, chose to proceed despite the risks because it had decided that for humanitarian and political reasons, the shah could no longer be kept out of the country.

Mr. Laingen, a career diplomat on temporary duty in Iran, was told to inform Premier Mehdi Bazargan and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi of the shah's impending move, to explain that it was done for medical reasons only and to seek assurances for the security of the embassy.

For eight months, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance had resisted intense lobbying from U.S. friends of the shah, such as David Rockefeller, the shah's banker, and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to stop treating the deposed ruler like, in Mr. Kissinger's words, "a flying Dutchman" unable to find a safe haven.

Washington had led Mr. Laingen to believe that the shah would probably be admitted eventually, but not until there was a more stable government in Iran, a development he did not expect until early next year.

On Oct. 21, while Mr. Carter was at Camp David and Mr. Vance was at a routine meeting of the Organization of American States in La Paz, Mr. Laingen met with Mr. Bazargan and Dr. Yazdi, two men whom the United States believed should be supported in their efforts to reduce the power of the radical forces drawing their backing from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The two Iranians, according to State Department officials and Dr. Yazdi's own account, expressed astonishment and misgivings over the U.S. decision. They told Mr. Laingen that the Iranian people would not accept the illness explanation, but they reportedly gave assurances that the embassy could be protected.

On Monday, Oct. 22, Mr. Laingen saw them again, accompanied as he had been the day before by Henry Precht, the department's officer for Iran, who was there by coincidence seeking ways to improve relations. The Iranians protested again.

If Mr. Laingen had any doubts about the wisdom of the move, it was too late. Within hours, without advance publicity, the shah and his entourage were in New York to begin his hospital treatment, which continues.

The reaction in Iran was slow to build. The Bazargan government, which would eventually fall as the result of the shah's entry into the United States, protested on Oct. 26, 30, 31 and Nov. 1. And on Nov. 1, Ayatollah Khomeini struck.

He made a radio appeal to students to take note of the Nov. 4 anniversary of 1979's violent street demonstrations and to "expand with all their might their attacks against the United States and Israel, so they may force the United States to return the deposed and cruel shah."

On Nov. 4, the takeover occurred at an embassy caught off guard because it had assumed the govern-

Said the President: 'When the Iranians Take Our People Hostage, . . . What Will You Advise Me Then?'

ment would be able to hold off the mobs, as it had Nov. 1, when a planned rally at the embassy never materialized. Mr. Laingen was at the Foreign Ministry when the takeover occurred. The Bazargan government assumed power, but it never was able to make any contact with the religious leader and instead focused its attention on the Bazaar government, thus involving itself in a struggle for power that erupted between the Bazargan moderates and Khomeini radicals.

The decision to allow the shah into the United States underscored the ability of important outsiders to influence governmental actions. The administration was warned repeatedly by the embassy and the CIA that the shah's presence in the United States would provide the excuse for sharp anti-Americanism and probable action against the embassy, reminiscent of a one-day takeover last Feb. 14. Nevertheless, the administration found it difficult to rebuff the shah's supporters.

Ironically, the administration had made a decision to allow the shah into the United States before he left Iran Jan. 16 for Egypt, turning over power to Premier Shapur Bakhtiar. Mr. Carter, at a news conference Jan. 17, said, "He's now in Egypt and he later will come to our own country."

As a result of discussions and interviews with many people involved in handling of the situation, the following themes have been underscored:

The administration's policy toward the shah and his attitude toward the administration both were equivocal. Although the shah is usually described as an old friend of the United States, the stormy events that led him to leave Iran last January left friction on both sides that has never been reduced.

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The problem was that Morocco did not want the shah to remain, and other nations were not eager to have him, either.

Mr. Kissinger volunteered to use his influence in Washington. In late March, he was leaked to a newspaper by sources close to Mr. Kissinger that the administration was refusing the shah admission. Mr. Kissinger was able to persuade the British to help get the shah temporarily into the Bahamas, where he arrived March 30 with Mr. Armas serving as his chief of staff.

But it was always understood that the Bahamas was only a temporary stop. Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Vance in early April, and his efforts to change administration thinking were rebuffed. The president sent word to Mr. Kissinger that eventually the shah could come to this country but that the time was not right.

Mr. Kissinger flew to Mexico in April and asked Mexican authorities to admit the shah. The Mexicans at first wavered but eventually granted a three-month temporary visa. Because the visa was temporary, efforts were begun again by David Rockefeller's office and Mr.

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Kissinger to lift the ban on the shah's coming to the United States.

An urgent message went from the State Department to Mr. Laingen in late July asserting that pressures were mounting for the shah's admission before October. But soon after, the Mexicans relented and said the shah could stay longer, State Department officials said.

In this period, Vice President Mondale reportedly began to express his view within the administration that the shah should be allowed into the country because he had been a friend of the United States.

The shah's case was handled at the State Department primarily by David Newsom, the undersecretary for political affairs, whose office was the contact for Mr. Reed, representing the Rockefeller interest.

In late September, Mr. Reed and his aides began telephoning Mr. Newsom and his assistant, Roscoe Suddarth, to tell them that the shah was becoming ill in Mexico.

Early in October, Mr. Vance conferred with Dr. Yazdi in New York in the first high-level meeting between the two governments; their aides met separately for four hours. The feeling in Washington was that relations with the Bazargan government were moving well.

Because the State Department did not seem particularly concerned over the shah's health problems, as diagnosed by French doctors, David Rockefeller asked a prominent U.S. doctor, Dr. Benjamin Kean, a specialist in tropical diseases who was affiliated with New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, to visit the shah in Mexico.

Dr. Kean found that the shah had a history of lymph cancer and needed expert diagnostic work. Mr. Reed called Mr. Newsom's office with that information on Oct. 16, State Department officials said, and it surprised U.S. officials.

At no time during this period did Mr. Rockefeller have contact with Mr. Carter or Mr. Vance despite some press accounts to that effect, both Rockefeller and administration officials said.

The medical report was discussed in the State Department and at the regular meeting of the president's senior foreign policy advisers on Oct. 19. According to several officials, there was no serious thought at that point of denying a visa. Mr. Vance said that on humanitarian grounds the shah had to be admitted in advance and would be asked to give assurances on embassy security.

The impression of the few administration officials involved was that

the shah would probably die a matter of days, but this opinion, along with others on the shah's condition in Iran, proved false.

During the summer, the shah had been reinforced with steel doors and a few more guards. The mission of the shah was to keep a mob away until an police could intervene and a story secret code and other means.

Meanwhile, in what probably a crucial development not passed as such at the time, Mr. Reed and Dr. Yazdi left Tehran on 31 for Algiers to attend the anniversary celebration of the Algerian revolution. Mr. Laingen had been for them to meet in Algiers Zdzislaw Brzezinski, Mr. C. national security adviser. But Yazdi had not told Ayatollah Khomeini of this; when it was in Iran, the meeting was regarded as an additional prelude bringing down the Bazargan government.

The State Department and CIA were aware of the shah's arrival in Algiers. Mr. Reed called Mr. Newsom's office with that information on Oct. 16, State Department officials said, and it surprised U.S. officials.

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The Nightmare Continues For Victims of Japan Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

Lance Cpl. Bedwell passed a milestone this week when doctors removed his trachea tube. But the struggle is sometimes more than can be borne for those out of danger.

Stevie Tolbert, 7, is from Mobile, Ala., and he was badly burned on the side and face when a can of gasoline ignited. But his stoicism has made him a small legend in the hospital, and the Marines in his ward have adopted him. This week they made him an honorary leatherneck [a member of the Marine Corps] and gave him a plaque saying, "With great admiration for your courage and fighting spirit."

Lt. Carolyn Nelson of Marine headquarters explained Stevie's importance this way: Burn victims must exercise limbs and fingers so that they do not "freeze up" — hence the constant building of model airplanes in the wards. But some of the Marines, she said, were not exercising enough, "weren't pushing through their pain." But Stevie was, she said, and so he was made an example of "what tough really is."

Some of the Marines could not believe what they saw. Some were hurt to see such a young boy enduring what they were suffering.

None of the victims or their parents is likely to be the same a not just physically and not just the worse. There is an almost unbearable sense in the burn center's resounding of benign instances a renewed appreciation of human being for another.

Mack Bedwell cannot get the way a Marine colonel, of merest suggestion, bought on and squeezed juice for Mark. "his bare hands," Mr. Bedwell is in wonder. "He squeezed it out my boy, who was a lance corporal. Cpl. Fullerton, who says the used to be a punk and did what was wanted without regard for oil says that he is different, too. 'You know, think more of you now. When you come that old dying.'"

But for all of them, the future clouded, and sometimes the decision will not be denied. When Miller was asked whether he would go back to duty in the Marines, he dropped his head, seemingly by some sudden, inner disturbance and replied in the softest of statements: "

News Analysis

Arab Effort to Isolate Sadat Stalemated

Christopher S. Wren
The Sudan, Somalia and Oman are the only Arab League members who retained diplomatic ties to Egypt, and their approval of the peace treaty has been faint at best.
But judging by interviews in a half dozen Arab capitals, most Arabs have become reconciled to the idea of a negotiated settlement with Israel. Officials complain that Mr. Sadat deserted his allies and made too many concessions to Israel, but they do not dispute his ultimate goal of a comprehensive peace.
Hints From PLO
Only Libya, Iraq and Southern Yemen still refuse to concede Israel's right to exist. The PLO has been hinting that it might settle for a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza.
"There's a general recognition in the Arab world that Israel is here to stay and that the 1967 borders are the maximum the Arabs will get," said a Western diplomat in Cairo.
The summit conference, held in Baghdad a year ago to denounce the Camp David agreements even cited the UN Security Council resolutions that affirm Israel's right to live in peace in return for withdrawal from Arab lands it has occupied since the 1967 war. Some Arab officials contend that the meeting promoted moderation by providing a healthy outlet for Arab frustrations over Camp David.
"If the Baghdad summit had not been held, the Arab world would have been polarized and radicalized in a violent sense," said Abdul Hamid Sharif, foreign policy adviser to Jordan's King Hussein.
But Mr. Sadat's insults to other Arab leaders have also made it nearly impossible for them to show sympathy for his approach without appearing to lose face. He has alienated Saudi Arabia's ruling family by accusing it of bribing other Arab countries to break relations with Egypt and of conspiring with Libya.
Yet the Arabs do not appear to have proposed a workable alternative to Mr. Sadat's ideas. In a recent interview, King Hussein said it was time to stop negative criticism and decide what kind of peace settlement the Arabs wanted. "I feel it imperative that we work together to define our position," said the king, who intends to press for such a discussion at the Tunis meeting.



Lane Kirkland, left, receives ceremonial gavel from George Meany as he takes over as president of the AFL-CIO Monday.

Call Seen Directed at Teamsters

New AFL-CIO Chief Urges Outside Unions to Rejoin

By Philip Shabecoff
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Lane Kirkland, elected yesterday as the second president of the AFL-CIO, immediately called on those unions now outside the labor federation to rejoin it.
Mr. Kirkland, 57, did not name any of the unions he wanted in the federation, but federation officials said his call was directed at the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which had been expelled for allegedly corrupt internal practices, as well as to the United Automobile Workers and others outside its umbrella.
In a strongly worded acceptance speech that sounded as much like a demand as an invitation, Mr. Kirkland urged leaders of unions who are not affiliated with the federation to give up "petty personal or pecuniary considerations, or ancient and tedious grudges," in the name of labor unity.

"All sinners belong in the church; all citizens owe loyalty to their country; and all true unions belong in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," Mr. Kirkland said to delegates to the federation's constitutional convention here.
A spokesman said later that Mr. Kirkland intended to initiate personal contact with leaders of the Teamsters.
The delegates to the convention also voted unanimously to elect Thomas Donahue, who had been Mr. Meany's executive assistant, to succeed Mr. Kirkland as secretary-treasurer of the federation, its second-highest post.
In nominating Mr. Kirkland, who had long favored to be his successor, Mr. Meany said that he was "a firm believer in the high ideals of the labor movement."

Although Mr. Kirkland did not name the unions he would like to have back in the federation, the major independent unions are the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with more than 2 million members, the United Automobile Workers Union with about 1.25 million members, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union with about 65,000 members and the United Electrical Workers union with an estimated 50,000 to 75,000 members. The National Education Association, with more than 2 million members, is a relatively new union that has never been a party of any central labor body.
In inviting them back, Mr. Kirkland was following the injunction of a resolution adopted at this convention urging new efforts to encourage unions to join the federation. But, at least with respect to the Teamsters, his call represented a sharp change of policy for the AFL-CIO.

The Teamsters were expelled by the federation in 1957 at the insistence of Mr. Meany, for reasons related to allegedly corrupt practices within the union. In recent years, Mr. Meany has said that if the Teamsters asked to be readmitted to the federation their application would be considered.

Argentine Chiefs Vow to Respect Campora Asylum

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (AP) — Argentina's military government promised to respect former President Hector Campora's right of asylum and allow him to leave the Mexican Embassy here for cancer surgery, Mexican officials said last night.
Government sources here said that Mr. Campora, 70, whose arrest was decreed when the armed forces took power in 1976, would be transferred today to the Italian Hospital here.

The Mexican Foreign Ministry announced that it had "ample assurance" from Argentine officials that Mr. Campora would retain diplomatic immunity from arrest during his stay in the hospital and would be able to transfer to and from the ambassador's home.

The former president has been using his illness since September to press for safe conduct out of Argentina. The government insisted that he first go to a hospital here for a biopsy to prove that he had cancer. Mr. Campora refused, apparently fearing that he might be arrested.

Mr. Campora was elected president in 1973 as a surrogate for the exiled populist leader Juan Peron and resigned after 49 days in office to make way for Peron's return to power. Peron died the following year.

Whale Quotas Increased
TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP) — Japan and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here yesterday for two countries to kill up to 3,279 and 3,579 Minke whales, respectively, in Antarctic waters during the 1979-1980 season.

Tanker's Oil Hits Beaches in Texas
GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 20 (AP) — Oil from a burning tanker in the Gulf of Mexico continued to pour onto the beaches of Galveston Island today, and Coast Guard experts say the onslaught may continue through tomorrow.

Thick patches of oil from the Tanker Burnah Agate yesterday caused the worst beach contamination since the tanker collided Nov. 1 with the freighter Minosha near the entrance to the Galveston channel.

Majority Report Urges Approval
Senate Panel Opposes Amending SALT-2

By Charles Mohr
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — In its report on the strategic arms limitation treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday urged the full Senate to approve the agreement with the Soviet Union and to resist suggested changes that would force its renegotiation.
But the committee majority also said that a sensible U.S. policy with respect to strategic arms should include support of all spending that may be necessary to maintain "essential equivalence" between the two major nuclear powers. The majority also urged that the Senate express its desire that the next strategic arms treaty result in more significant reductions of weapons arsenals.
Four Republican members of the committee filed a minority report calling the treaty detrimental to the security of the United States and recommending that it not receive the Senate's consent to ratification.
The minority statement also recommended that the Senate not hesitate to amend the treaty to correct what the minority called inequities in the agreement. If the treaty were rejected, the minority said, President Carter should be urged to "reopen negotiations as soon as the Soviets are willing to do so."

Signal to Russia
To reject the treaty in its present form would not be to signal the Soviet Union that it cannot deal with the United States, the minority statement said, but to send "the signal that on matters of such importance they can only deal with the United States even-handedly."
Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., erased any possible doubt that he would oppose ratification, saying in a separate statement, "I have decided to vote against the SALT-2 treaty as it now stands."

Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., indicated that he would support amendments, saying that the treaty could be improved. But he added that the "stakes involved" in the treaty were so high that it would be premature to render a final verdict on the pact now.
After considerable internal debate, the nine-member majority that supports the treaty decided to call the treaty "verifiable" without adding the qualifying word "adequately." The minority suggested that it had serious doubts that Soviet compliance could be verified, but confined its detailed arguments to a

Mexico Crash Toll at 75
From Agency Dispatches
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20 — The death toll from the Oct. 31 crash of a Western Airlines DC-10 here has risen to 75, authorities say. Passenger Rafael Martinez, 31, died Sunday of multiple injuries and the same day the remains of an unidentified woman, apparently a passenger, were found under the wreckage.

Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., indicated that he would support amendments, saying that the treaty could be improved. But he added that the "stakes involved" in the treaty were so high that it would be premature to render a final verdict on the pact now.

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Out of Smiley's World

In a John Le Carré novel, the distinguished art historian's character would emerge slowly, almost imperceptibly, over hundreds of pages. The strands of his life would be deftly woven into a handsome, unmistakably British upper-class tweed. Bit by bit, donnish overtones and homosexual undertones would appear. The brilliant student's Marxist sympathies would be left for near the end. Shades of Smiley and the Circus.

In the real world, which is neither more nor less credible than Le Carré's invented version, Anthony Blunt's life has been splashed across the front pages of newspapers around the globe. The blown cover of this spy who's been put out in the cold after 15 years of anonymity, raises a multitude of questions about national security and official secrecy.

What has been accomplished by naming Blunt now? Should a full inquiry be encouraged? Whom, if anyone, did he betray? What persons or principles have been compromised? Why did Lord Home and subsequent prime ministers know nothing of Blunt's activities and confession? Or if they knew, have they forgotten? Could Andrew Boyle's book, "The Climate of Treason," which led to the unmasking of Blunt, have been published if the new Protection of Official Information bill were law? If not, is that good or bad?

For purposes of his carefully cultivated exterior, George Smiley would have sound, closely reasoned answers to all of those questions. Despite the potential for excess and abuse, he would say, tight security is necessary to protect freedom, and secrecy is an absolute condition of tight security. It is not a bad argument. But in the recesses of his infinitely convoluted mind, one knows Smiley will always wrestle with the moral problem of where to draw the line between security

and liberty in an open society. That is the fundamental question.

There is no easy formula, no universal set of principles. The institutions involved are too complexly interrelated. For example, in its effort to reform the Official Secrets Act of 1911, one of the toughest such laws in the West, Prime Minister Thatcher's government had drafted legislation that was even more restrictive in the most critical areas such as defense and foreign affairs. The Blunt case prompted Mrs. Thatcher yesterday to shelve the bill indefinitely.

Meanwhile, Blunt has issued a statement in defense of his actions. He said his decision to serve the Soviet Union "was a case of political conscience against loyalty to country." He added: "When later I realized the true facts about Russia, I was prevented from taking any action by personal loyalty; I could not denounce my friends." But in a curious turnabout, he declared that his confession in 1964 freed him of his obligation of loyalty. He told the government what he knew and was granted immunity from prosecution.

A footnote: A former British security official offered this fascinating explanation to The Daily Telegraph as to how someone like Blunt wound up in MI-5:

"Very rapid recruitment was necessary and the only basis on which to expand was to bring in the people you knew. So Freddie brought in Tubby and Tubby brought in Stinky and if somebody said: 'Well at college, Stinky was a bit queer,' they would say: 'Well, it doesn't really matter, he does know German, and he probably has got the devilous mind we need for our work.'" Straight out of Smiley's world.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Oil: Kicking the Habit

People used to say it was impossible to cut energy use in U.S. industry without crippling economic growth. They were wrong. Practically everyone said — you heard it dozens of times — that, higher prices or not, they certainly weren't going to cut back their driving. But a lot of them have done just that. A lot of people also said that Americans had made their whole pattern of national life so deeply dependent on oil and gasoline that no significant reductions could be made without severe disruptions of business and society. But, so far, there have been no great disruptions.

Energy conservation works, and the experience of the past several years is a demonstration of it. U.S. industrial production rose 12 percent from 1973 to 1978. But in 1978, industry was using slightly less energy than it used in 1973. Most engineers think that the greatest gains still lie ahead, as the present generation of production machinery is retired and replaced with new models specifically designed for a time of rising fuel costs. On the highway, you can see the swing to smaller cars that get more miles to the gallon. In industry, less visibly but even faster, the same kind of swing to efficiency is taking place.

Speaking of cars and gasoline, the United States has surprised itself by its ability to adjust to less driving. Gasoline supplies over the summer and right up to the present have been no higher than they were last May and June, when the lines at the filling stations were at their longest. The first reaction to the

shortage was a rush to get in line and get a full tank. There was a spasm of hoarding throughout the distribution system. But, as the weeks passed, people got fed up with sitting in lines — and the lines began to evaporate. The refineries weren't producing any more gasoline than they did last spring. People were just buying a little less. The average U.S. car is apparently being driven about 175 miles a week, down from 190 miles a week last year.

In October, preliminary figures suggest, oil consumption for all purposes in the United States was running a bit over 17 million barrels a day. A year earlier, it was up to 18.4 million barrels a day. Almost half of that reduction is the result of less driving.

It's important not to sentimentalize conservation. For some people, life is a little chillier and a little less convenient than it used to be. But it's equally important to keep in mind that there has been a substantial drop in oil consumption without any drastic impact on U.S. comfort and prosperity. The soaring price of oil is contributing to the slowdown of the economy. But the drop in oil consumption and, specifically, driving has not resulted in any sharp increase in unemployment or business failures or public protest. It will be reassuring to keep the past year's experience in mind if — and it seems very likely — there's another squeeze on the oil line next year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cuban Witness

Huber Matos has had a 20th-century life: He fought in the revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power in Cuba, found that his ostensibly democracy-and-independence-minded comrade was delivering the revolution to communism and Soviet exploitation, protested the betrayal, and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. He could have shortened his term by compromising but chose instead to serve the full 20 years — cruel years. He has now emerged, brave and unblinking, into a harsh political atmosphere in which he does not know how the Cuban people will regain their liberty, but he does know it will have to be by their own exertions, without outside aid. His faith in his people's capacity to control their own fate once again is undimmed.

Release from imprisonment has left Mr. Matos with an acute sense of responsibility for the political prisoners remaining in Cuba. There are more than 1,000 of them in his own openly political category, he believes, plus some thousands of others guilty of such of-

fenses as refusing to fight in Africa, declining to join the Communist Youth organization, and so forth. Mr. Matos burns with the fear that Americans will take Mr. Castro on his own terms, as an injured party or at least as an acceptable figure to deal with and that they will ignore the plight of the Cuban people. The best way to help them, Mr. Matos believes, is to speak up loud in their behalf.

It is true that Mr. Castro conspicuously failed to meet President Carter halfway, thereby embarrassing the president and discrediting the Carter initiative at the same time. Yet the option of negotiations should remain available for testing at a later, more convenient time, if one arises. The justification for it would not be to protect the Castro regime, but rather to induce it to modify some of its most objectionable policies. While the present standoff in Cuban-U.S. relations continues, the Cuban people should know that it is by their own unchosen leader's choice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1904

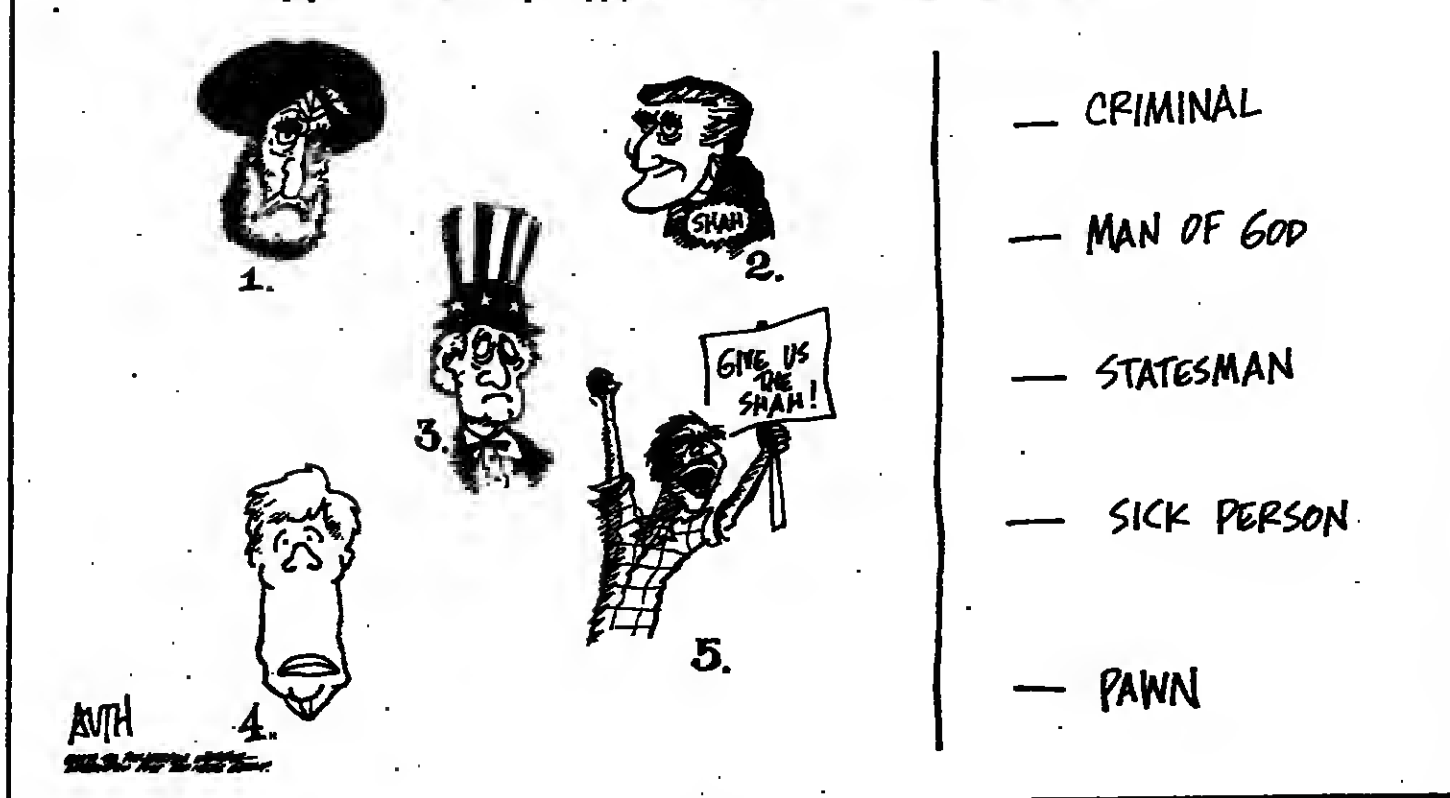
PHILADELPHIA — Last night Nellie Melba was welcomed here by a great crowd at her first concert after a year's absence. Missing from the society audience was Miss Marianne Wood, daughter of Edward Randolph Wood, a well-known millionaire, who has shocked her family and greatly amused the smart set by accepting a position as a housemaid. She sweeps, cooks, stokes the heating apparatus and, in fact, does everything but the family washing, for \$4 a week. Miss Wood declares she is greatly bored by society, and that the only satisfaction in life is doing something "notably well." She has been an actress, a dressmaker, and a trained nurse.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Dr. Albert Einstein, author of the theories of relativity, had come down from the ethereal heights of mathematics recently to break a lance in favor of Zionism and his co-religionists in Palestine. Travelers in Palestine during the past few years all bear testimony to the extraordinary success of the experiment of Jewish colonization that was launched by the Balfour Declaration. When the non-Jewish world gets to hear more of the transformation of the country, which though not barren, has been awaiting for centuries the cooperation of willing arms, sympathy for the Zionists of Palestine will spread."

MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE APPROPRIATE TITLES.



- CRIMINAL
- MAN OF GOD
- STATESMAN
- SICK PERSON
- PAWN

A 5-Foot Shelf of Iran 'Contingencies'

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — As soon as they heard that Iranian militants had captured the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, planning officers in the Pentagon began pulling books crammed with information on Iranian airfields, ports, transport, terrain, locations, water supplies and a myriad of other details out of thick steel files. No one had to tell them to do that because their assignment, once such an emergency flares, is to draw up a range of contingency plans for the deployment of U.S. military forces.

Even though President Carter, from the beginning, ruled out armed force as a way of freeing the hostages, the planners went to work so that U.S. military forces could respond swiftly to the president's order if he changed his mind.

The military planners had to make fresh plans after the successful seizure of the embassy. As one officer put it, "Contingency plans are very perishable." But the planners, forewarned by the brief takeover of the embassy by the Iranian mob last February, had long been methodically collecting information.

In the Plan

A few weeks earlier, a different kind of planning swiftly went into effect in South Korea. When the Department of Defense learned that President Park Chung Hee of South Korea had been killed, senior officers flashed an order to U.S. forces in South Korea to intensify their state of alert from "defcon number four" to "defcon three," defcon meaning defense readiness condition. It hardly caused a ripple anywhere because, as a Pentagon colonel said, "Those guys know what to do. It's in the plan."

Similarly, if U.S. troops in South Korea were ordered to "defcon one," just before North Korean bullets started to fly, detailed orders drawn up in advance would tell them what they had to do. The same would be true in Western Europe. On the other hand, if President Carter should order military forces to capture Mexican oilfields or to seize control of Madagascar for a base in the Indian Ocean — to choose two theoretical examples — military commanders would have no plans they could pull off the shelf.

There's a popular misconception that we have plans for every contingency," said a senior military officer. "But that's impossible. For one thing, we can't anticipate everything. For another, we can't tie up the number of people it would take to write all those plans." Instead, specialists in the Defense Department and in the field commands, try to anticipate situations in which the antagonists and their weapons are known. They have concocted immensely detailed scenarios for nuclear warfare with the Soviet Union, for conventional combat involving the North Atlantic Alliance and the nations of the Warsaw Pact, and for battles between North Korea and South Korea.

Gulf Crises

While the Pentagon's planners will not discuss the details of their handwork, they acknowledge that they have duly considered a range of crises in the Gulf, a significant source of U.S. oil, for the Middle East, where U.S. political interests are intense, and for the flanks of NATO, where the Western alliance might be vulnerable to a Soviet thrust. Beyond that, however, they will only say that they collect an array of intelligence that could be put to use in an emergency.

Another tier of specialists assigned to the joint chiefs of staff produce broadly focused studies. These bright young colonels, and a few civilians, analyze naval shipbuilding requirements or ways to reinforce NATO or the means of getting the airplanes needed to move U.S. troops abroad in a hurry. In the individual services, still other staffs concentrate on topics that pertain primarily to their own branch. Political-military analyses are done by the Office of International Security Affairs and more is contracted out to private think tanks.

Among the most sensitive studies made are those crafted behind a nondescript door with a coded lock in an inner ring of the Pentagon. There three civilians and seven military officers produce "nei assessments" that measure the military

balances in specific parts of the world and under given situations. Those assessments, regularly updated, gauge the strategic nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and the conventional balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations. They look at comparative Soviet-U.S. maritime strengths and the relative efficiency of U.S. and Soviet command and control systems. They analyze the economic investment that each side is making in military forces and the capacity of each economy to wage war.

Tests

Some studies, plans, and net assessments are the raw material for tests by the Studies, Analysis & Gaming Agency. There, another small staff of officers with wide operational experience and specialized

skills in operations, research, computers, and political science or economics use computers to put simulated conflicts through their paces. The agency's analysts can, for example, take data on the Soviet arsenal, draw up a variety of hypothetical Soviet attack plans, and run them through a computer against U.S. defenses.

But computers cannot simulate all the decisions that human military commanders would have to make, under pressure, in combat. That leads to war games, some as big as a recent exercise called "Nifty Nugget," in which officials from all over the federal government tested their ability to mobilize the United States for all-out war. Other war games are played at the Army, Navy and Air Force War Colleges, and at the National War College here in Washington.

Military officers with the potential to be generals or admirals are given armies or fleets or air armadas, a mission, and an estimate of the adversary's forces. They then deploy forces, using computers only to measure the expenditure of fuel and ammunition and to calculate the speed with which an enemy can bring up reinforcements. As they go into battle, their forces win victories and suffer losses that they cannot entirely anticipate; they must think on their feet, regroup, and go into battle again.

Sometimes a military commander will take his warfare students to a war college and invite students to punch holes in them. The commander then returns to his post, a bit chastened perhaps, to revise his plan. As one planner said: "There is something that is always different about the real situation."

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Some Healthy Pessimism

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO — Thanksgiving Day coincides this year with the 16th anniversary of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, a day that for many who are now middle-aged marked the end of the age of innocence and optimism.

Our parents had gone through their own shocks — the stock market crash, the rise of Hitler, Pearl Harbor Day. Our younger friends and our children had their own days of reckoning — the Tet offensive, the Kennedy-King murders and the Democratic convention in 1968, Cambodia and Kent State in 1970, the exposure of Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon in 1973 and 1974.

That's What Happens

On each of those occasions more millions of Americans said, "Oh, that's the way the world is, is it? That's what happens when you put your trust in someone or something?"

Those who monitor public opinion have documented the cumulative effect of these shocks on the U.S. psyche and have pronounced this a time of unprecedented national pessimism. Two of the brightest and most articulate of the younger-generation senators, Gary Hart, D-Colo., and William Cohen, R-Maine, left a rather large audience stunned the other day, simply by standing mute when they were asked to cite something — anything — that made them hopeful about the prospects for the 1980s. James Lindheim, who tracks social issues for the polling firm of Yankelovich, Skelly and Wright, told the same audience of public relations executives that the inroads of inflation and the sense of a slow, steady erosion in the international standing of the United States have fueled what he called the overriding concern of the U.S. public — the fear that we can no longer control our own future.

That gloomy generalization is borne out by the latest New York Times-CBS poll. It says that 63 percent of

those interviewed think the U.S. condition has deteriorated in the past five years and only 24 percent think it will improve in the next five.

Comments from many private pollsters suggests that it is this deepening sense of pessimism and personal frustration that lies behind the powerful emotional response of Americans to the siege of the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

The "mad-as-hell-and-not-going-to-take-it-anymore" reaction was so spontaneous and strong that it was clear to these opinion analysts that the incident in Tehran had triggered a rush of wounded pride that had been waiting for release. The dangers of excess in this kind of climate are too obvious to need elaboration. It is an atmosphere conducive to demagoguery — to the dramatic gesture that vents today's frustration but invites worse problems tomorrow. That President Carter and most of the others prominent in public life have avoided that kind of reaction, at least as this is written, is commendable.

Anger and Frustration

But in another sense, the anger and frustration and even the pessimism of the American people, as this Thanksgiving Day approaches, are a sign of health. It says there is no resignation in the U.S. spirit, no willingness to accept the evils that beset us.

No more than we accepted the Depression, or military aggression, assassination or higher level demagoguery as inevitable do today's Americans accept a future wasted by inflation and energy dependence.

We have gone through a series of shocks in the United States, but the public reaction to the outrage in Tehran is the best proof that the U.S. spirit has not been broken — not yet.

That may be a meager message of hope, but it will have to do for Thanksgiving Day tomorrow.

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Letters

U.S. Hostages

The takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran could have been averted if the administration had not yielded to (JHT, Nov. 12) the pleas of Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller to admit the shah for medical treatment in New York. While their humanitarian motives are understandable, anyone who has served in Iran could have foretold that this ill-advised step would provoke the reaction it did.

The situation underlines the importance of understanding the psychology of foreign peoples such as Iranians, who do not necessarily conform to what we consider rational and logical concepts and who have been known willingly to cut off their nose to spite their face. I happened to spend two years in Tehran during the reign of the shah's father and four years thereafter handling what was then the Persian desk in the State Department. It convinced me that a special study of foreign psychology should be an essential ingredient in the conduct of U.S. foreign relations — and that we should be guided in our decisions thereby.

HENRY S. VILLARD,
Gstaad, Switzerland.

It may be a bit much to ask, but how, in the first place, did the U.S. Embassy in Iran — armed with Marines — manage to fall to egg-throwing Iranian students, especially when a prelude to the entire

event happened just a few months earlier.

Television films from Iran, shown here in Britain, revealed that the U.S. Embassy was fully armed, but was equally unprepared for any happening. Is this the December 7, 1941 habit of mind in U.S. diplomacy?

Another question: Where are all of the diplomatic friends of the United States in this Iranian affair? Has this embassy takeover in Iran proved that most of foreign diplomacy is just a very expensive game of bluff which is paid for by willing suckers, namely: the taxpayers?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD,
London.

Uptight Review?

If "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuff" was a success in the United States because of an atmosphere of racial tolerance — might not its lack of British success be based on a reverse equation? The poetess of Sherman Morley's review (JHT, Oct. 22) of this production was amazing. Certainly "fings ain't wot" they used to be when you become so concerned about a choice of spelling. And since when did a big budget and a big cast guarantee a quality production? (I would guess that you were hussy buying tickets for "The King and I" while others of us were trying hard to support that magic little musical, "Flowers for Algernon.") Two different production

approaches do not negate "Colored Girls" in favor of "A Chorus Line." And you know that.

Finally, the reviewer's uptight attitude about a black woman's recognition of her black thighs and backside is also quite remarkable. Why does this seem of special concern to white male critics? What is there in that — that relates to my training (as a white woman) with regard to black male thighs and backside?

Sorry the reviewer was turned off by this brilliant production — but a closer examination of his motives might be a worthwhile exercise.

PATRICIA ZICH,
London.

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Reagan Eyes Neighbor Estimate Disputed Soviet Oil Reserves Called World's Largest by Swedes

LMO, Sweden, Nov. 20 — Soviet Union has downplayed oil finds for the past 20 years as the world's largest oil reserves, about twice the size estimated by the West — Swedish oil analysts reported yesterday.

The report further disputed that the Soviet Union will become an oil superpower by 1985, an estimate that has been made by the CIA.

Western analysts' underestimates of Soviet reserves is "so large" that the world's oil reserves must be increased by an amount equivalent to the combined proved reserves of the U.S., Canada and Mexico, according to a report by Petro Studies, an independent Swedish firm that specializes in analyzing Soviet oil and gas reserves.

At a meeting in Washington, a CIA official expressed skepticism as to the accuracy of the Swedish report.

The report also says that the Soviet Union has oil reserves of the order of 100 billion barrels, which is double as large as the CIA estimate. It is the U.S.S.R., not the U.S., that has the world's largest oil reserves, according to the report.

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On the contrary, the Soviet leadership has a long-term policy to increase oil exports to the West, particularly refined oil products — in order to earn enough hard currency to buy more Western industrial equipment, advanced technology and agricultural products.

The firm said the most surprising finding of its report, which took two years to complete, was that "the true size of Soviet oil reserves additions has been systematically downplayed by the Soviets ever since 1961."

British Petroleum, which publishes one of the most widely used estimates of proven worldwide oil reserves, said in its latest estimate that Soviet proven reserves stood at 71 billion barrels at the end of 1978, accounting for almost 11 percent of world proven reserves of 649 billion barrels.

Figures on Soviet oil reserves published by the United Nations and Western analysts have so far been uncertain because the Soviet Union has not disclosed any absolute figures on its total explored oil reserves since World War II, the report said.

In order to find the facts on Soviet oil reserves, the firm systematically analyzed all relevant Soviet information disclosed during the past 20 years.

This approach, never used before in studies of Soviet oil reserves, has for the first time made it possible to reconstruct Soviet absolute figures on discovered oil reserves for the last 30 years and also to find out the 1980 plan target, Petro Studies said.

Libya to Release 3 Arms Cargo

TRIPOLI, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Libyan officials said they would release the arms cargo that was detained in Tripoli last week, the U.S. State Department said today.

The U.S. State Department said it was pleased that the arms cargo, which was detained in Tripoli last week, would be released.

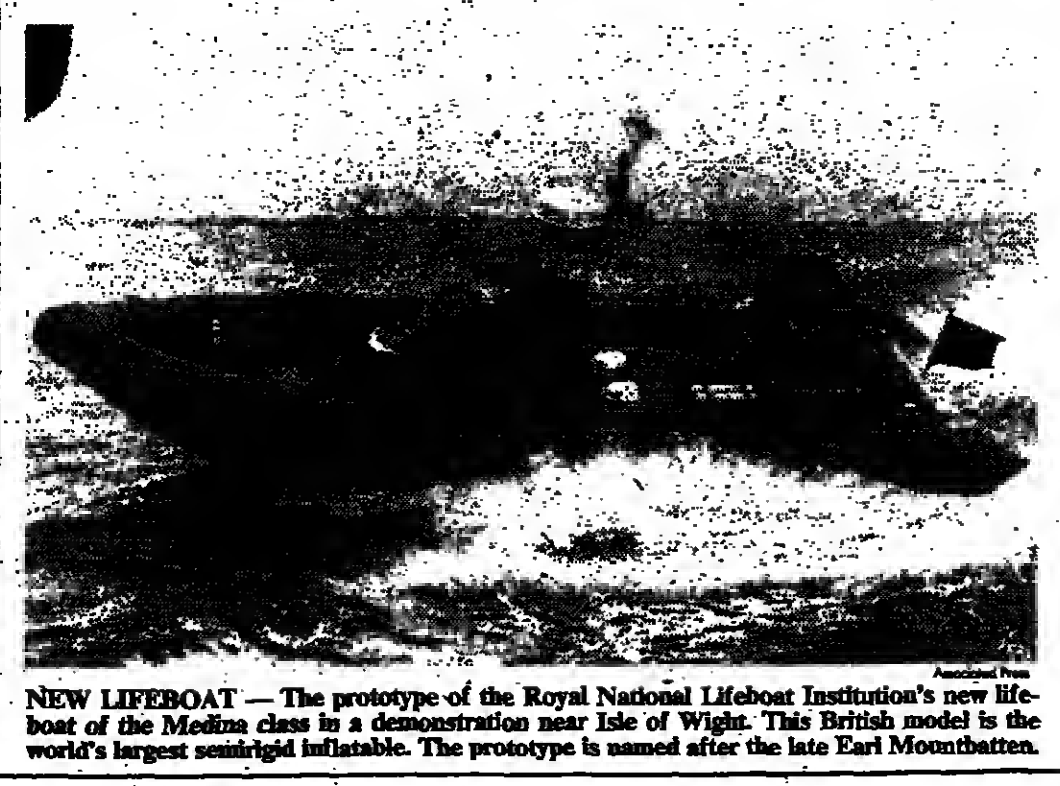
The U.S. State Department said it was pleased that the arms cargo, which was detained in Tripoli last week, would be released.

Drug Dealer in California Sentenced to 35 Years

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 — A California drug dealer was sentenced to 35 years in prison yesterday and fined \$1 million for helping run a nationwide drug network that distributed millions of dollars worth of narcotics throughout the United States.

The dealer, who was named in the indictment as "Alfonso Arango, 32," was sentenced to 35 years in prison and fined \$1 million for helping run a nationwide drug network that distributed millions of dollars worth of narcotics throughout the United States.

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NEW LIFEBOAT — The prototype of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's new lifeboat of the Medina class in a demonstration near Isle of Wight. This British model is the world's largest semi-rigid inflatable. The prototype is named after the late Earl Mountbatten.

Rift in Governing Bloc Cited Japan Experts See End of 1-Party Rule

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (NYT) — A widening rift in the conservative governing party headed by Premier Masayoshi Ohira strongly suggests that one-party government in Japan is on its last legs, political analysts here say.

Another indication, the analysts say, is the strong drift toward the center parties in the general election last month. A third sign of trouble for the conservative camp has been the increased tempo, since the election, of efforts by the opposition parties to find a formula for a coalition that could aspire to oust Mr. Ohira's Liberal Democratic Party from power.

The most important factor of all in the erosion of conservative dominance, according to the analysts, may be the leveling off in Japanese economic growth, ending the expansion that helped to keep the Liberal Democrats on top.

Mr. Ohira's efforts to bring disparate elements in his party together since the Oct. 7 elections have failed to restore harmony among the rival factions.

China Charges Deep Incursion By Vietnamese

PEKING, Nov. 20 (UPI) — China charged today that Vietnamese troops had intruded deep into Chinese territory, causing heavy loss of life. The Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to the Vietnamese Embassy, the Chinese news agency said.

The two countries had been expected to resume their drawn-out peace talks in the Chinese capital this week.

The protest said Vietnamese forces on Nov. 4 shelled and machine-gunned a commune in the Maugan district of Yunnan province. The early-morning bombardment destroyed houses and killed and wounded a number of Chinese inhabitants.

Then about 100 Vietnamese troops "penetrated deep into Chinese territory, attacked Chinese frontier outposts, opened fire wantonly on Chinese inhabitants in the border area and seized large quantities of their property," the note said.

Murdoch Bids to Buy Australia News Unit

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Press magnate Rupert Murdoch, whose News Limited organization owns British and American newspapers, today began a battle for control of Australia's biggest newspaper and broadcasting group.

He offered to buy just more than 50 percent of the shares in the Melbourne Herald and weekly Times group. The offer is worth about \$50 million (\$127 million (\$140 million)).

The move was opposed by the opposition Labor Party and by the Australian Journalists Association.

Leftist Opposed Job Cuts 28,000 BL Workers Strike Over Firing of Union Aide

LONDON, Nov. 20 — About 28,000 automobile workers were on strike today at BL Ltd.'s (formerly British Leyland) auto assembly plants over the company's firing of a Marxist union organizer.

Derek Robinson, 52, the leader of the 800 trade union shop stewards at the Longbridge plant in Birmingham, was fired yesterday in a tough move by the BL chairman, Sir Michael Edwards.

Mr. Robinson was fired for distributing a 16-page booklet attacking a management plan to streamline the company. BL said that Mr. Robinson was undermining deliberately its recovery program by urging workers to hold strikes and sit-ins in opposition to BL plans to shut plants and trim the work force by 25,000 men.

The union rank and file supported the streamlining plan in a secret ballot earlier this month by an overwhelming majority.

After Mr. Robinson was fired, Longbridge union officials voted an immediate strike, and thousands of workers walked off the job. This morning, most of the 18,000 workers at the Longbridge plant, BL's largest, did not come to work. The strike spread today to other factories, affecting an additional 10,000 workers, and meetings were called at other plants to decide whether to join the work action. Pickets at the gates told workers that the Long-



Derek Robinson

for BL and its predecessor companies since he was 19, was warned in March about distributing leftist literature, according to company officials.

Home-Rule Options Listed By U.K. for Ulster Meeting

LONDON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Britain today proposed a range of formulas for home rule in Northern Ireland and asked the politicians of the province to choose among them at the all-party conference that London announced last month.

Launching what it called "the first substantive attempt to make political progress" in Ulster since 1975, the government made clear that if there is no progress at the conference next month, it is determined to impose changes.

"The government means business," said Humphrey Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, who will chair the conference. "It is the government's firm objective to find an acceptable way to transfer substantial responsibilities back to local hands."

Jan Paisley, the Protestant cleric who heads the Democratic Unionists, today welcomed London's initiative as "a challenge to all the people of Northern Ireland, both majority and minority, to grasp this opportunity of having an effective say in the shaping of the future government of the province." The non-sectarian Alliance Party has also accepted the invitation.

Gerry Fitt, leader of the principal Roman Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor Party, called the initiative "very interesting" and promised a detailed statement later in the week.

Opposition Wins Two Parliament Seats in Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Opposition parties won two seats in by-elections to the Canadian Parliament last night, ceding the margin of Prime Minister Joe Clark's Progressive Conservative government to only one vote.

Former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal Party retained the seat of Burn St. Georges in Newfoundland, and the New Democratic Party won a seat in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Clark's government was five seats short of a majority in the 282-seat House of Commons before the elections but survived with support from the five members of the Social Credit Party.

Mr. Clark had no immediate reaction to the by-election results, but Mr. Trudeau said that they showed that the Liberals — still recovering from defeat in May after 16 years in power — were "far from ready to be buried."

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Films in Paris

Losey's 'Don Giovanni' Is Enchanting

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT) — Joseph Losey's "Don Giovanni" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysees, the Imperial Pathe and the Gaumont Rive Gauche in Dolby Stereo and sung in Italian) is a thing of beauty and a joy for three hours.

A suave mélange of Mozart, ravishing photography and ingenious theatrical license, it is enchanting entertainment, a copious banquet for ear and eye. Losey, activated by Rolf Liebermann's concept and with Frantz Salieri as his collaborator, presents us with a prize product, the most original, intelligent and handsome motion picture to have been seen in a long, long while. Its deft execution marks an advance in cinematic style.

The filming of opera is certainly nothing new. Opera libretti have served as scenarios since the movies were in their mute infancy. Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," Leoncavallo's "Zaza" and the "books" for Verdi, Donizetti and Massenet went before the cameras in the silent era with live orchestral accompaniment for their showings, while Vidor's "La Bohème" and Fritz Lang's "Siegfried" are frequently revived.

When sound film was introduced Metropolitan stars sang arias from "Aida," "Thais," "Lakmé" and "Tannhäuser" for recording in Vitaphone shorts. These, and the operatic films that followed were of jolting hybridity, for the close-up of an open-mouthed singer is not an aesthetic sight. In subsequent productions the tongues, tonsils and quivering throats of Beniamino

Gigli, Leo Slezak and Jan Kiepura were relentlessly exposed.

Of late a less drastic pictorial approach has been applied in Herbert von Karajan's TV "Fidelio" and "I Pagliacci." Jean-Marie Straub manipulated Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" with screen skill and Ingmar Bergman's transformation of "The Magic Flute" into a movie, despite its inclusion of views of the spectators and the performers preparing backstage, was of relative respectability. Losey has advanced the opera film with his own methods of synthesis, a fruitful experiment.

Palladian Setting

Against Palladio's 16th-century architecture and quicksilver views of Venice — with Alexander Trauner in charge of the scenography and Gerry Fisher guiding the cameras — he presents his adaptation of Lorenzo da Ponte's libretto. His company — with Ruggero Raimondo as its Giovanni, John Macurdy as the avenging commandant, Edda Moser as Donna Anna, Kiri Te Kanawa as Donna Elvira, Kenneth Riegel as Don Ottavio, Jose Van Dam as Leporello, Teresa Berganza as Zerlina and Malcolm King as Masetto — is vocally and histrionically impeccable.

To stress the warning of the text, the figure of the valet in black, representing social history's silent but alert witness, is strongly underlined. There is a charging fluidity to the action and an inventive theatricality to its employment of macabre masks and its play of light and

shadow, which lend it a commedia dell'arte complexion. Lorin Maazel has conducted the Paris Opera orchestra and chorus and the recording of the voices and music is flawless. This "Don Giovanni" is of singular quality.

"Alyum Alyum" (at the St. Le Chef and the Olympic Entrepot in Arabic, with French subtitles) is an acclaimed, prize-winning film from Morocco, the first feature of its director-author, Ahmed El Maanouni. As in the case of the Italian "Clog Tree" it is interpreted not by actors but by drafted peasants, and this bestows upon it a striking authenticity in revealing a world and a culture little known.

Its subject is the clash between a dying traditional way of life and modernism. The problem is represented by the conflict that arises when an elder son, on his father's death, is reluctant to replace him as head of the family. The treatment is simple, honest and of a rare purity, utterly devoid of glittering folkloric images, although there is beauty to the photography in scrutinizing the daily existence of the community, its customs and its people.

The structure of the venture might be described as circular, arresting and in harmony with the Moroccan scene it has taken for profound study. Martine Chicot's editing is dexterous and Ricardo Castro has supplied a sound track that echoes native airs. There is both poetry and style to El Maanouni's directorial debut.

Ruggero Raimondo in title role of "Don Giovanni."

Pop Music

'Secret Life of Plants' Is All Wonder

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Stevie Wonder is a Wonderphone. The credits on his new double-album "Journey Through the Secret Life of Plants" (Motown) are astonishingly simple. The majority read: "Music and lyrics by Stevie Wonder. Vocals by Stevie Wonder. All instruments by Stevie Wonder." He is the ultimate one-man band.

His band can sound Wagnerian, like Tom Waits or Gil Evans, like a storm, surf, a funk band, an insect, a pipe-organ, a brass section, like Hollywood strings, space ships — like Stevie Wonder and anything he can imagine.

Wonder is the Duke Ellington of rock. If such innovation can be called rock. Neither could be satisfied by the short-song form, though they both excelled at it. They needed more room to create their own forms. Miles Davis called Wonder: "The closest thing to a genius rock has produced."

Stephen Jenkins was born blind in Saginaw, Mich., on May 13, 1950. At the age of 13, Little Stevie Wonder, as he was known then, had his first number one hit single: "Fingertips," followed by "Uptight (Everything's Alright)," "I Was Made to Love Her," and a long succession of others.

When he turned 21 and the fortune he was earning came under his control, Wonder stopped making singles. He began working on "con-

cept" albums, electronic suites with words, along the lines of "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band."

He took the studio technology conceived in the '60s a step further with "Music of My Mind," "Talking Book," "Inner Visions" and "Songs From the Key of Life." In the meantime, the synthesizer had emerged from the research lab and Wonder could make most of his music by himself — a composer without the hangups of an orchestra.

A private person, physically frail (he was once rumored to be living on two lemons a day), he is known as a hard worker. It is incredibly detailed and demanding labor, building up these operatic sounds alone layer by layer, over-dubbing, filtering, processing, exploring beyond colors and notes for new sonic material.

"Plants" begins with a thundering "Creation," followed by the "First Garden," "Voyage to India" and "Same Old Story," which includes the reflection: "... most felt it was mad to conceive/that plants thought, felt and moved quite like we."

Magical Journey

This is a magical, fairy-tale journey and its innocence keeps such lines from being puerile. The naive is conscious, fundamental. Wonder has never seen a plant. "How does that flower eat the bug, Daddy?" a child's voice asks after

"Venus Flytrap and The Bug" ("Bug Character/Stevie Wonder"). Daddy answers: "By closing, its leaves and swallowing it."

The wonder of nature, Mother Nature mixed with a child's innocence. Children are everywhere on the album. A children's choir sings in Japanese. A child says she's cold, and the mother answers: "You get under our covers and I'll tell you a bedtime story and maybe that will warm you up. Okay? Once upon a time..."

Specifically, of course, it's about plants: "I wish I could come back as a flower." The wider implications are ecological: "Man's production/Life's corruption/World destruction/Help me people/Save you people."

There are no catchy tunes here. It is hard to imagine a hit single coming from the album, although Wonder has made the world take him on his own terms before. The album itself is catchy and makes us want to experience it again, and again. It seems neither fair nor pertinent to quibble over the similarity of some songs to others, and to his previous songs. Or to comment that the album would be more gripping if it were, say, 15 minutes shorter. The music is always attractive; even when repetitive. Its intentions are so pure, the vocabulary so rich, his voice so clear, that the only thing left to say is: "Long live the Wonderphone."

Art

Dazzling London Array Of Post-Impressionism

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (IHT) — In the 1870s and early 1880s the avant-garde of European art was to be found in the activities of the French Impressionists. As a movement, however, French Impressionism was swift to disintegrate, and its place was taken by the much wider, many-faceted developments which we in our after-the-event wisdom have termed Post-Impressionism.

In the largest loan exhibition of Post-Impressionist painting ever mounted in England, the Royal Academy of Arts has gathered more than 400 works of the period 1880 through 1905. The French representation, inevitably the largest in number, may be divided into broad groups — the theorists such as Signac, Signac and Cross, and those who followed the mainstream of Impressionism — Guillaumin, Luce, Martin, Pissarro, Valat, Roussel, Le Sidaner, Gauguin, Van Gogh and their circle; the Symbolists; the great loners — Fautou, Moreau, Cezanne, Carrière, and the forerunners, the early work of such as Picasso, Braque and Matisse.

Not that these divisions are clear-cut — Gauguin and some of his Pont-Aven colleagues overlap with the Symbolists, Cezanne was perhaps the greatest of the forerunners, and Emile Bernard was at various times a mainstream Impressionist, a Symbolist, a theorist and a loner.

The selection committee, chaired by Professor Alan Bowness, director-elect of the Tate Gallery, has chosen widely, borrowing many works normally hidden in private collections and many more requiring a Grand Tour of Europe and the United States to be seen. In the French section these include, among the 14 Gauguins, "Anna the Javanese" and "Christmas Night: The Blessing of the Oxen," both from Swiss private collections; Guillaumin's "Charcoal Thieves on the Quai de Bercy" from the Petit Palais, Geneva; among the 13 Van Goghs, "Portrait of the Postman Roulin" (1889) from a private collection, and "Portrait of Pere Tanguy" (1887) from the Nierbach collection, and Henri Martin's "Serenity," a huge work based on the sixth book of Vergil's "Aeneid," from the Musée d'Orsay.

In Germany, Norway and Switzerland, Post-Impressionist painting took two contrary directions. Painters like Cuno Amiet (1868-1961) and Felix Vallotton (1865-1925) followed in the French tradition (Amiet is represented by "Reclining Breton Girl with Orange" from the Kunsthaut, Zurich). Others, howev-

er, are in the mold of the French Impressionists — Munch, Nolde, Heckel, Kirchner, Corinth. It again no fast rule can be made since Nolde, Heckel and Kirchner all became involved in the German Expressionist movement, while Hoedler, whose "Early Spring" has been borrowed from the Kunsthaus, Bern, first exhibited his painting in Paris with the French Impressionists, and became increasingly a self-portraying mystic.

The Italian section is equally varied, with the late work of the Italian Impressionists Segantini and Zandomeneghi at one extreme, the early paintings of the Futurists Carrà and Boccioni at the other. Two of the most interesting works, however, are by almost wholly unknown painters — "Winter in the Mountains" by the Symbolist Vito Grubicy de Dragon (loaned by the City Gallery of Modern Art, Milan) and Giuseppe Pellizza Volpedo's "Mirror of Life" (loaned by the City Gallery of Turin).

Underrated Artists

The Low Countries section is in addition to the ubiquitous Janssens, the narcissistic Khnopff and the pre-abstract essays of Piet Mondrian, two excellent, little-known and underrated artists in the persons of Henri Evenepoel (1851-1899) and Jan Toorop (1858-1928). Evenepoel, who died of typhoid, the age of 27, was, with Matisse, a student in Paris of Gustave Moreau. He is here represented by one of his finest paintings — "White Hat" from a private collection. Toorop is of special interest: the English, since he married an English art student Annie Elphinstone, and worked much in the Home Counties. His "Annie Elphinstone" and "Autumn in Surinam" have both been borrowed from the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

Finally, the English-Irish section of the exhibition is allowed to cover to 1912 in order to show the influence of European Post-Impressionism on British painting, particularly through the London Post-Impressionist shows of 1910 and 1911 organized by the painter-critic Roger Fry — who indeed invented the term Post-Impressionism.

Post-Impressionism, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, to March 16, at 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesdays to p.m. Admission £2. Children, pensioners, students and parties of 10 or more persons, £1.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 9)

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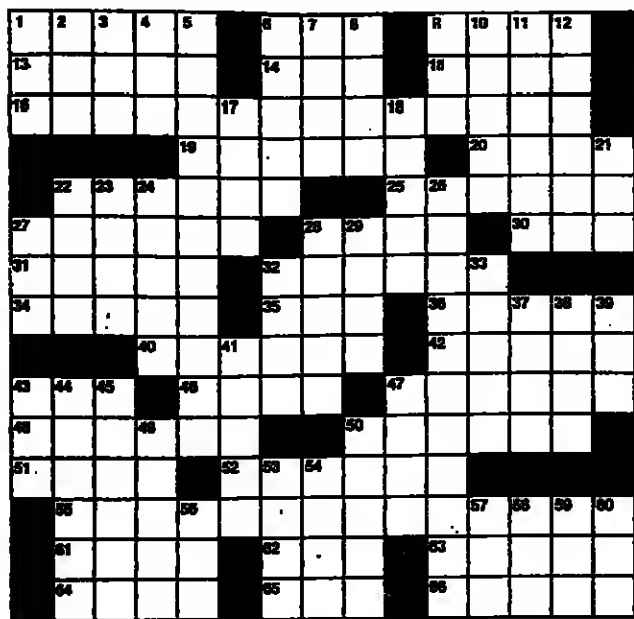
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By Eugene T. Moleska



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7 Ragamuffin
8 Puckered
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12 Georges Pointillist
13 Scarlett's home
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15 Prepare a bow
16 Candles
17 Signed, as a contract
18 Pres. nickname
19 Like green apples
- 40 In the phone book
41 Money's worth
42 Mo. in spring
43 Prolific author
44 Fox, for one
45 Mexican state
46 Susan, writer-photographer
47 Part of T.A.E.
48 Chips
49 Polysyllabic
50 A Great Lake
51 Dir. to Blarney from Killarney
52 Start of the Beatles
53 Spray a cloud
54 Snare for cardinals
55 Aspire
56 DOWN
57 Mil. rank
58 Maudsley volcano
59 Elev.
60 Used a dos-a-dos
61 Before dinner
62 Nucleus of potential leaders
- 7 Angers
8 Zenith
9 30th Pres.
10 Old-womanish
11 Bar furniture
12 Indian inhabitant
13 "If I rest, I..."
14 Venerate
15 "a Most Unusual Day"
16 Immeasurably long period
17 Shuck
18 Bay window
19 Eastern inn
20 "Lanka (Ceylon)"
21 Charmed
22 Mimicked
23 Jostle Broz
24 Bare
25 Kazan
26 Ladder part
27 Friendly contest
28 Analysts' org.
29 Throbs
30 Patriot-silversmith
31 One of the Princetonians
32 Count who plays numbers
33 Kind of shooting
34 Possible prelude to foreclosure
35 Part of a church
36 Math. initials
37 U.N. name of fame
38 "pig's eye!"
39 Cabinet dept.
40 "compo" ments

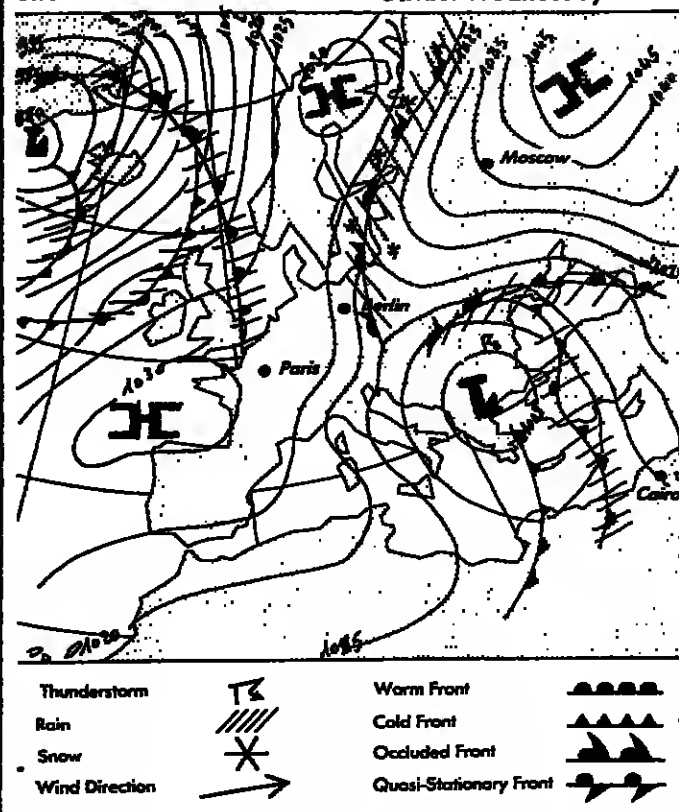
Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. TIEHOLD
2. CLOAK-AND-DAGGER
3. JOHNNY OR JUNE
4. CARTRIDGE
5. JEANNE D'ARC
6. AGAINST
7. RAGAMUFFIN
8. PUCKERED
9. CALIF. CITY
10. MY KINGDOM
11. WILDCAT
12. GEORGES
13. SCARLETT
14. FRANTIC
15. PREPARE
16. CANDLES
17. SIGNED
18. PRES.
19. LIKE GREEN
20. IN THE PHONE
21. MONEY'S
22. MO. IN
23. PROLIFIC
24. FOX
25. MEXICAN
26. SUSAN
27. PART OF
28. CHIPS
29. POLYSYLLABIC
30. A GREAT
31. DIR. TO
32. START OF
33. SPRAY
34. SNARE
35. ASPIRE
36. DOWN
37. MIL. RANK
38. MAUDSLEY
39. ELEV.
40. USED A
41. BEFORE
42. NUCLEUS
43. ANGERS
44. ZENITH
45. 30TH
46. OLD-WOMANISH
47. BAR
48. INDIAN
49. "IF I
50. VENERATE
51. "A MOST
52. IMMEASURABLY
53. SHUCK
54. BAY WINDOW
55. EASTERN
56. "LANKA
57. CHARMED
58. MIMICKED
59. JOSTLE
60. BARE
61. KAZAN
62. LADDER
63. FRIENDLY
64. ANALYSTS'
65. THROBS
66. PATRIOT-SILVERSMITH
67. ONE OF THE
68. COUNT WHO
69. KIND OF
70. POSSIBLE
71. PART OF
72. MATH.
73. U.N.
74. "PIG'S
75. CABINET
76. "COMPO"

WEATHER

ALGAEV	C	F	FAIR	MADRID	C	F	FAIR
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Fair	MILAN	18	64	Fair
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	73	Fair
BRISTOL	24	75	Misty	MUNICH	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Overcast	NICARAGUA	13	55	Fair
BURBANK	5	41	Overcast	OSLO	2	36	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PARIS	4	39	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Fair	PRAGUE	10	50	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	6	43	Overcast	ROME	9	48	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Fair	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Fair
DUNELM	11	52	Misty	TORONTO	11	52	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	40	Fair	VIENNA	10	50	Fair
FLORANCE	13	55	Cloudy	WARSZAWA	5	41	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	40	Misty	WASHINGTON	16	61	Fair
GENEVA	4	40	Overcast	ZURICH	21	70	Cloudy
HILSINKI	4	40	Misty				
HOUSTON	26	79	Showers				
ISTANBUL	16	61	Overcast				
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



U.S. Robber Poses as Jogger, Finds Crime Doesn't Pay in the Short Run

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 20 (UPI) — A gunman who fled the scene of a bungled holdup attempt stripped of his shorts and posed as a jogger — but a sheriff's lieutenant was not fooled, and Philip Sedillo was arrested on a charge of attempted armed robbery.

Officers said Mr. Sedillo entered a Church's Fried Chicken store here Friday and started to hold up a clerk at gunpoint, but the clerk stalled by asking if the \$200 she had was worth getting into trouble.

Employees of a nearby bank noticed the in-progress holdup, and, with a large camper truck, blocked the man's car in the bank's parking lot. So, shedding his clothes as he went, the gunman started running.

About 10 minutes later, Lt. Gil Candalaria said he spotted a man in shorts and tennis shoes jogging down a busy street. He stopped him and asked for identification. The jogger gave the name that was found on the driver's license left behind in the barricaded vehicle.

Officers said the gun used in the holdup attempt was found in the area.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



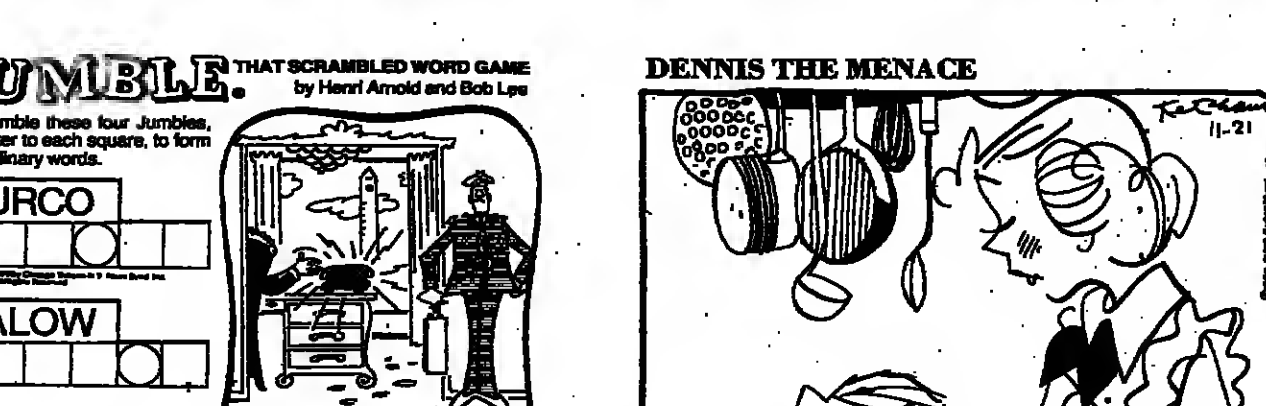
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

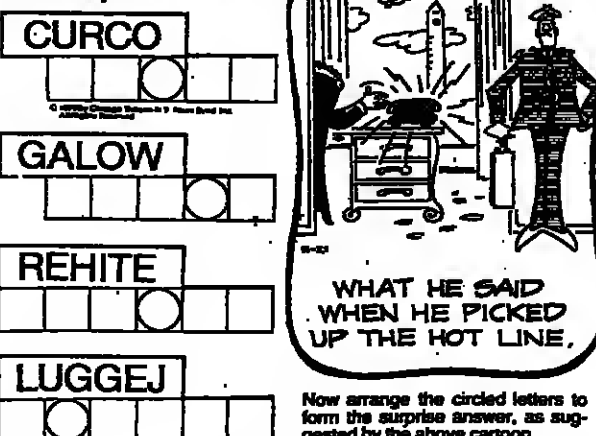


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

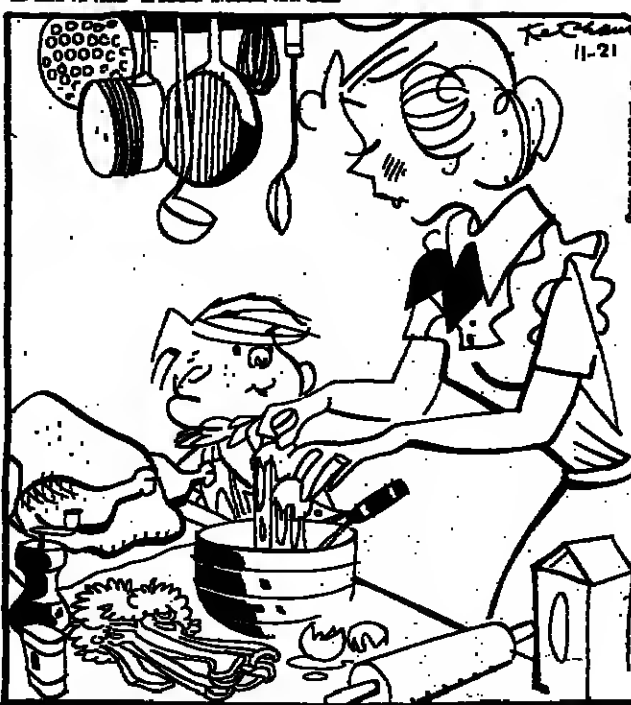


Print answer here: " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SORRY WHISK ADVISE COMMON
Answer: How some people at the theater look — "DOWN" AT THE RICH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT'S FLAVY... TODAY WE'RE STUFFIN' HIM, AND TOMORROW HE'LL BE STUFFIN' US!"

BOOKS

TAKING SIDES

By Bernard Levin, Jonathan Cape, 290 pp. £6.50.

Reviewed by Anthony Lewis

SOME years ago I was at the Westford Opera Festival in Ireland, in a party collected by Bernard Levin. One morning, barely recovered from the night before, we went down a river on a barge stocked by the Irish Tourist Board with champagne, grapes, salmon and beautiful women. Suddenly, for reasons lost in shadow, I mentioned a number of British politicians named (as he then was) Anthony Wedgwood Benn. Levin gave me a pitying look and changed the subject to champagne. Or was it Mozart?

A few days later Levin's column in *The Times* (London) began approximately as follows: "There was, floating down the River — champagne glass in hand, birds singing, the most beautiful girl in Ireland feeding me hothouse grapes, and I thought to myself, 'What a rum world it is that has in it the music of Mozart, and hothouse grapes, and birds and champagne and the most beautiful girl in Ireland, and also has in it Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn.'"

W.C. Fields, asked what he thought about Chaplin, replied: "God-damned ballet dancer." Other newspaper columnists, if candid, might say something similar about Bernard Levin.

Shared Passions

Levin is unique as a columnist and unique as a friend. He shares his passions with his readers, unstarved: love of music, food, wine and honesty; detestation of political hypocrisy, bureaucratic insolence, cruelty of any kind. But even the strongest opinions — and they are strong — do get in the way of friendship. He remains loyal to friends, and they to him, even when they fail to accept his beliefs in the perfectibility of Richard Nixon, the rightness of the Vietnam War or the heroic beauty of Wagner's operas.

This book is a collection of Levin columns. Collecting journalism is usually about as profitable as collecting dust, but not in this case. For the manic gleam, the delicious hyperbole, the hedgohog resistance to injustice that are the Levin hallmarks are as fresh as on a newly inked page. And as much fun, too.

An elderly widowed lady of whom I am rather fond, a 1973 column begins, "was notified some time ago that she was about to undergo the full horrors of conversion to natural gas." There followed a series of encounters with grotesque Gas Board employees who left the widowed lady without hot water for her bath. One of these chaps, Levin writes, departed "with the memorable words, 'Leave it to me, Mrs. Levin.' The reason he addressed her thus was that Levin is her name, and this seems as good a moment as any to reveal that the fact that it is the same name as mine is not a coincidence; she is my mother."

Two columns later Mrs. Levin's gas was back on. Of course there was now a leak in the water pipes. Or look at this lead, you Grub Street wretches, and despair: "Should you happen to come across me in the near future and hear me muttering things like 'Shame be besting high this year, 'twill be a hard winter,' or 'Blossom on bough, go mill, go mill, please criss, no surprise. The fact is, I have acquired a window box.'"

Exaggeration and grotesquerie serve serious as well as comic purposes for Levin. When Steve Biko died in detention, Levin wrote a devastating piece about "John Cheekylaff," who "was said by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Sjam-bok-Goering, to have died of old age. Asked at a press conference how a man of 22 could have died of old age, he said that he was himself a qualified doctor and had examined the body shortly before the murder, and it was quite clear to him that old age was the cause. 'All the signs of old age were present,' he said; 'a broken nose, torn ears, boot marks on his ribs.'"

Then there are the outrageous Levin assaults on the worthies of British law — outrageous, at least,

in the minds of those unweary fools. In one column in this issue, screamingly funny but not acceptable, Levin weaves around law of contempt and libel by huffing letters to the editor of a column he has not yet written. There were tears in my eyes when I finished.

The Value of the Individual Bernard Levin believes in the value of the individual, has a wonderful time doing so, must be the secret of his prose enjoyment. He conveys in being quirky follow he is. In any of makes a superb book.

The only thing is that he has some of his best columns, so he has to do another book. There was the one about the scandalous evidence, Angela Davis the Garrick Club. And the about the friend with whom he goes to concerts, and then to soda fountain at Fortnum and Mason. The first sentence of that umm was 219 words long, and contained a description of a swart, containing, I swear, ice cream, tarts, crushed raspberries, chocolate sauce, crystallized apples, fudge, bananas, Scotch pears, Baked Alaska, whip cream, pomegranates, stuffed grapes, sweet pancakes, ketchup, sugar, Cape gooseberries, macadamia nuts, Turkish delight, profiteroles, oranges and wafers, three kinds of sorbet, and other kinds of sorbet and K. Kanawa.

Anthony Lewis, a columnist for *The New York Times*, wrote this for *The International Herald Tribune*.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Books on list are not necessarily current.

Rank	Title	Author	Rank	Title	Author
1	THE ESTABLISHMENT	by Howard Fast	11	THE GREEN RIFTER	by John MacDonal
2	JAILBIRD	by Kurt Vonnegut	12	PASSION PLAY	by Jerry K...
3	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG	by Norman Mailer	13	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
4	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	14	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
5	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	15	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
6	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	16	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
7	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	17	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
8	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	18	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
9	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	19	THE FORMULA	by Steve...
10	THE DEAD ZONE	by Stephen King	20	THE FORMULA	by Steve...

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal led to a difficult post-mortem. Readers who like to test their powers of analysis should study the diagram and determine whether South can be prevented from making nine tricks in no-trump after a heart lead.

The one-club bid was strong and artificial, and West's overall was also artificial. It showed a three-suited hand, without specifying the short suit. North's double showed a moderate hand, including hearts, and as his hearts were strong he was happy to redouble when East doubled to ask for a heart lead.

West led a heart, and South won in dummy. He led the club king at the second trick, and had a clear path to success when both opponents followed low. West had made a fatal error, setting himself up for an endplay.

South took the club ace and four rounds of diamonds. He then exited with a club, and West eventually had to lead a spade, giving the declarer his game-fulfilling trick with the spade king and the club jack.

Could West have defeated the contract by unblocking in club? The answer appears to be no if South plays perfectly. If South leads the club jack at the eighth trick, West is at the crossroads. If West throws the spade seven, South cashes the diamond ace and leads a low spade, scoring the spade king at the end. If West throws the spade jack, South makes the dramatic lead of

the spade king. West wins and leads a diamond, but South wins and leads a low spade. He must score a spade trick in his hand; heart trick in the dummy.

Finally, West may choose to throw a diamond. In that case South cashes the ace of diamonds and leads his remaining heart. West's discard then becomes critical.

If he throws a low spade, he is forced to concede a trick to the spade king. And if he gives up the spade jack, South's spade ten with a satisfactory result.

NORTH			
4	5	6	7
♠ A Q J 10	♥ A K	♦ A K	♣ A K
WEST			
4	5	6	7
♠ A Q J 10	♥ A K	♦ A K	♣ A K
EAST			
4	5	6	7
♠ A Q J 10	♥ A K	♦ A K	♣ A K
SOUTH			
4	5	6	7
♠ A Q J 10	♥ A K	♦ A K	♣ A K

Both sides were vulnerable. The deal:
South: ♠ A Q J 10, ♥ A K, ♦ A K, ♣ A K
West: ♠ A Q J 10, ♥ A K, ♦ A K, ♣ A K
North: ♠ A Q J 10, ♥ A K, ♦ A K, ♣ A K
East: ♠ A Q J 10, ♥ A K, ♦ A K, ♣ A K
Pass Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart five.

Observer

Kicking the Door

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Not surprisingly, emotions in the United States have been turbulent ever since the ayatollah kidnapped the American Embassy in Tehran and started making ransom demands. This sort of behavior is what the Soviet lexicon calls a "provocation," and if the ayatollah's aim was to provoke American emotions, he succeeded admirably.



Baker

Certain statesmen not in power have called it a "national humiliation," but this seems to miss the point. It is not Americans who are humiliated by this squalid international behavior, but the Iranians, and particularly those who believe in the justice of their revolution against the shah and yearn to see the dignity of their nation restored.

These people, who are only occasionally visible to the American public on television, are reduced to the sad argument that high dudgeon justifies shabby conduct. If Americans only understood how thoroughly they despise the shah, goes their defense, they would see that kidnapping the embassy was a natural retaliation against his admission to the United States.

This is thin stuff, even when used to justify coarse conduct among individuals. There comes a time in many families when one party or the other feels so grievously affected by another that rational behavior seems more than the afflicting lout deserves.

These moments often produce thunderous family melodramas. Doors are kicked down. Lamps are hurled against the wall. Furniture is destroyed. While all this is happening, something like elation suffuses the aggrieved avenger and, or she, is flooded with a great happiness. Action has cleared the air.

Human relations have to be restored, or what is worse and even more expensive, broken off. Among individuals the smashing of the furniture is sometimes worth the agony to which it leads. Among nations, it rarely is.

What has happened in Iran endangers and infuriates Americans, but it is hardly a national humiliation.

In effect the United States has been mugged by a street gang. It could happen to anybody, even in towns with good police forces. In Iran, where there seems to be nothing approximating a government, the police are no good, or nonexistent or in cahoots with the muggers.

It is Iran that is humiliated by this state of affairs, not the United States. The United States is victimized.

The result, of course, is a considerable body of passion which favors giving the Iranians a whiff of the gas. You see them on television trading abuse and punches with the domestic Iranian "students." (Are all Iranians in the student business?) A film clip from Houston the other night showed a group of American demonstrators and, among them, somebody carrying a big picture of John Wayne in his cowboy outfit.

No doubt about what John Wayne photographs signify in crowds like that. Duke would have done what a man's got to do. That is, he would have kicked in some doors, thrown some lamps and knocked the bejebers out of the furniture.

This is probably an apt metaphor for the feelings of many Americans who believe that it's furniture-smashing time in old Persia. Even some of the longer-bearded columnists who usually dilate on government with gravity have been frothing at the typewriter about President Carter's decision not to go to Tehran under the collar while the embassy is still bound, gagged and in danger of its life.

To their credit, all of the more prominent presidential candidates have restrained their customary impulse to advise the White House how to do a better job. One is tempted to suspect that this is because they don't have any ideas for improving on what the president has been doing.

So far the Iranians have been fortunate. The president has resisted the national impulse to break up the furniture, which would be dangerous for them, briefly exalting for the United States and result, after the happiness subsided, in the usual return to drab and, in this sort of case, bloody and tiresome normality.

The I of Claudius

Actor Derek Jacobi Pronounced His I's
And Found Happiness in Hamlet

By Dan Ehrlich

LONDON (IHT) — On the London stage an actor's initial worth is measured by his treatment of the classics, with godlike figures such as Sir Laurence Olivier and Sir John Gielgud serving as criteria for the promising newcomer.

Derek Jacobi, at 39, isn't really a newcomer. However, since Gielgud and Olivier are still acting, he has to be satisfied with critical statements suggesting that he will be the man to fill the shoes of the aging masters.

But the husky, 6-foot-4 actor does not really fit the mold of most of the great actors of the past in the homeland of Shakespeare and Jonson. He came from a working-class family in London's rough East End, managed to lose a cockney accent and make his way through Cambridge University, rare for a person of his background in this class-conscious nation.

His Hamlet has been hailed as the finest since Gielgud's, and won him the honor of being the actor to do that role when "Hamlet" was performed for the first time in 25 years, last summer, at Elsinore in Denmark, the supposed site of the play's action.

And that performance, with the Old Vic/Prospect Theatre Company, impressed his own countrymen so much the BBC signed Jacobi to play the unhappy prince of Denmark as part of its Shakespeare series, which is being shown on Public Broadcasting in the United States.

But Americans know Jacobi from his monumental role as the lame, stammering Roman emperor Claudius, in the BBC production of "I Claudius."

'A Bit Vain'

"When people make these fabulous statements about me I'm flattered, but I take them with a great deal of difficulty. I suppose I'm a bit vain," he said in London home. "Anyone who has ever had a great initial success is hailed as a new great actor."

"But I've been acting for 17 years. It's only in the last three that things have gone right for me. They didn't say I was going to be a new Olivier four years ago. So, after a while I never pay much attention to what critics say."

There's no doubt that Jacobi is a serious and intense actor. He will spend hours getting into and out of a role such as the title part of "I Claudius." "That was a mixture of fun and pain," he recalled.

"The most difficult thing about it was the makeup and the twitching I had to do. It took six hours a day to get the makeup on. And it had to be perfect every day for a whole six-month shooting schedule."

Shedding the end of the show I had to have a lot of padding and a totally false nose. And my foot dragging was accomplished by a built-



Derek Jacobi as King Richard.

up shoe which I made even worse by putting stones inside the heel."

Following a day's filming it took the actor an hour and a half to get all the makeup off. "The way it worked was I had to get up every morning at five and be ready for the camera by 11 a.m. Then when I was ready to go home I was able to get only a few hours sleep before beginning the process all over again."

"What made it worse for me was I had to appear every week. Everyone else got killed off somewhere along the line."

Jacobi enjoys talking to fans after performances of plays such as "Hamlet" and "Ivanhoe" at the Prospect Company, to which he belongs. "I still get many tourists, mainly Americans, telling me how much they enjoyed me in 'Claudius' or 'Richard II,'" he said.

"I was terrified that I'd be 'Claudius' I wouldn't get any other work because everyone would think all I could play was ancient Roman emperors."

Along Came Hamlet

"Luckily, 'Hamlet' came along and it seemed too good to miss. Anyone claiming to be a classical actor has to go through this hoop sooner or later."

As a youth he was a typical East End youth with a duck-tailed hairdo. By the time he was ready for college, however, Jacobi had molded himself into a young man of superior academic ability, able to win a rare state scholarship direct from his high school to Cambridge.

"I can't say it was a rags-to-riches story for me. I actually came from a middle-class home," he said. His father Alfred, a German immigrant to Britain, still works in the tobacco and confectionery trade. His mother works in a grocery shop and still lives in the same house where Jacobi was born.

"I remember," he said, "I always wanted to be an actor. I talked better than most of the kids in my area. I always pronounced my 'H's."

"At Cambridge I actually studied history. But it was where I first got into acting. After I graduated I applied around to different acting companies and finally wound up at Birmingham. I stayed there for my first two years as a professional."

"It was when I was doing 'Henry VIII' that Sir Laurence Olivier saw me and invited me to the Chichester Festival he was putting on. That later grew into the National Theatre Company at the Old Vic. I stayed there for eight and a half years."

Today, Jacobi owns a modest home in an area of London not too different from the one in which he grew up.

Jacobi doesn't enjoy any sort of negative reaction to his career. "I never read notices," he said. "The traumas and pressures of being an actor are great enough without the added trauma of reading what the critics are saying about you."

"But, I will read notices about other actors. And, what I often notice is that critics often describe in the minutest detail what an actor is doing and then they go on to explain why he or she did it."

"In fact, nine-tenths of the time an actor isn't conscious of what he is doing in that respect. They are often just unconscious things. 'It's nice to have a certain gesture praised, but to impute greatness to an actor for doing it is wrong. It just happened and may never happen again.'"

Acting Award

Many of these little eccentricities were present in his "Claudius" and helped critics in selecting him the best actor in Britain for 1976.

"I had a lot of fun in the segments of 'Claudius' I did with John Hurt, who played Caligula," he said. "He was so deliciously mad and evil I had to control my laughter on many instances."

"There was this one scene where Caligula goes completely mad after being made emperor. He asks me, good old Uncle Claudius, 'Do you know anything different about me?' And Claudius, fearing for his life, stammers out: 'You're a god.'"

"We almost couldn't get the scene done we were laughing so hard."

Then there was the problem for all the actors of who was related to whom. "People kept coming and going so quickly in the show we had to have this big genealogical chart on the stage wall so we knew who we were related to during that particular show."

Even though he's entrenched on his beloved stage, the actor admits he would love to live in Southern California for a while.

"I would love to spend some time at Disneyland. In fact, I could stay there forever."

PEOPLE: Stopping on Park Place

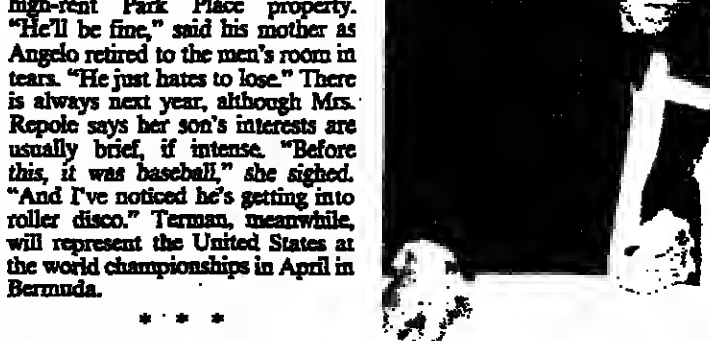
Ruins Monopoly Prodigy

Angelo Repole, 10, learned to play Monopoly only five months ago. "He came home and said, 'I entered a Monopoly tournament,'" his mother, Marti said. "I told him, 'But Angelo, you don't know how to play Monopoly.'"

The kid learned quick. He won the East Coast championship, then went on to the national finals in New York and came up against U.S. champion Dana Terman, a 23-year-old car salesman from Whistler, Md. Terman retained his title when the Staten Island youngster, the youngest finalist ever in the U.S. championships, landed once too often on Terman's high-rent Park Place property.

"He'll be fine," said his mother as Angelo retired to the men's room in tears. "He just hates to lose." There is always next year, although Mrs. Repole says her son's interests are usually brief, if intense. "Before this, it was baseball," she sighed. "And I've noticed he's getting into roller disco."

Terman, meanwhile, will represent the United States at the world championships in April in Bermuda.



Angelo Repole, 10, plays at the U.S. Monopoly final

The American flier who commanded the plane that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, has given records of the flight to be auctioned to raise money for a village school in the Irish Republic. Retired U.S. Air Force Gen. Paul Tibbets was one of the celebrities who gave items to be auctioned Friday in aid of Wicklow Montessori School, where many of the 60 pupils are handicapped. Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has sent a scarf to the auction. South African heart surgeon Christian Barnard a mask and a gown, and Princess Grace of Monaco a pair of dolls.

Joining the holiday rush home: Thanksgiving. Pat Nixon walk out of San Clemente Commemorative Hospital in "extremely good spirits" after a bout with bronchitis pneumonia. Her husband, former President Richard Nixon, who of brought soup on his daily hospital visits, picked her up. Mrs. Nixon, 68, was hospitalized last Tuesday.

Sir Charles Groves, 64, is resigning as music director of the English National Opera next month in cause of "strain." The company, named that Mark Elder, a regular conductor at the English-language opera house in London's West End, will take over the job Dec. 1. It has already been announced that Groves would not be renewing contract when it expired in July 1981. A statement said Sir Charles, appointed in 1978, had decided: "strain, particularly of administrative work, was too great and would like to withdraw earlier."

Traditional Irish music usually has limited, though intense, appeal, so it might seem surprising that the Guinness Book of Records has honored The Chieftains for singing to the largest live audience ever — 125,000 people in Dublin. That's twice the size of the largest rock festival and three times the largest

classical concert. But then The Chieftains had some help — it were performing for Pope John Paul II.

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